NEW YORKS HEREAGH, WHIDNESDAY, JOHN & 1931-THIFLE ERECT

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

The Advance of the Army and the Country Passed Over Graphically Described.

Beavy Skirmishing Along the Lines of the Hostile Forces.

The Assault on the Rebel Intrenchments.

EXPLOSION OF THE ENEMY'S MAGAZINES

Flight of the Rebels and Occupation of the Town by the Union Forces,

Our Special Army Correspondence.

CORINTH, Miss., May 30, 1862.
The great event for which we have so long been wait ing, and in whose anticipation the country has for weeks d in breathless anxiety, has at last transpired twenty miles, and lying, day after day, within sight of the rebel camp fires at Corinth, our army has entered the intrenchments lately held by the enemy, and hoist ed the Union flag in another triumph of the Union arms.

The army of the robels, which stood face to face with ours since its retreat from Shiloh on the 7th of April, and made repeated beasis of our annihilation ald we dare to attack its chosen lines, is fleeing before our triumphant soldiers in all the despondency of defeat and disgrace. Its commanding general, whose vacuations over the capture of Sumter have but lately coased, is heading the retreating array, with a fixed determina tion to quench the thirst of his equine quadruped in some obscure head stream of the waters that flow into Mobile Bay. Corinth is ours, and the confederacy has come to

For some days before the final grand movement of the Army of the Mississippi it was apparent to many careful observers that the enemy was making prepara-tions for falling back either to the south or west. It was ascertained that Columbus, a small unimportant town situated on the Tombighee river, near the eastern boundary of Mississippi, had been contemplated by General Beauregard as a proper place of retirement in case of defeat. Columbus is at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee, and is accessible by steamboats through a large portion of the year. A railroad, about Steen miles in length, extends to it from a point on the die and Ohio Railroad, one hundred miles south of Corinth, and about two hundred miles north of Mobile. General Beauregard did not fail to see the importance of town which furnished both river and rail communic tion with the larger remaining portion of the confederacy. Aberdeen, still higher up on the federacy. Aberdeen, still higher up on the Tombigbee, had been selected by General Bragg; but his choice was speedily overruled by the Major General-in-Chief. Small bodies of troops had occupled Columbus and commenced the erection of works of Corinth. Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad about half way from Corinth to Columbus, was considered a place easily capable of defence, and fortifications

It has been known for some time throughout the North that Grand Junction, thirty-five miles west of Corinth, at the point of intersection of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mississippi Railroads was rapidly Being put in condition to hold against an enemy. The Mobile and Ohio road, to the south of Corinth, and the Memphis and Charleston road, west of that point, of-fered the robels two lines of retreat; and it was difficult termine which they would prefer. The forme would carry them down into Dixie, where they would be cut off from Western Tennessee and Arkansas, their principal sources of supply, and where they would be too far removed from Memphis to afford it any assistance when ever it might be threatened by the Union forces from bove. On the other hand, they would be thrown neare to Charleston and Mobile, and in easier communication from one to the other of the two great armies of the confederacy. Besides, they would be in position to draw supplies directly from and within the cotton States, which hitherto had not been occupied either by an inwading of a defending army. At the same time they would of the South would speedily thin their ranks and render their position untenable. If they retreated to Grand they would still hold all the railway connec tions to the South, save the Mobile and Ohio, and would preach of General Cureis from Arkansas an exceeding hazardous movement. Vicksburg could not be perma mently occupied, so long as an immense rebel force held Grand Junction and its vicinity. With that point in his Arkansas and Western Tennessee for supplies of corn and pork for the use of his great army. That such a contingency was long since foreseen is made evident by the embargo laid in December last upon the shipment of phis, Tennessee. Quantities of corn and pork still re Sound their way to the Natchez and New Orleans markets. mphis in rebel hands this supply would still be drawn upon even though a portion of it might the extreme Southwest. Arkansas and Tonnessee, the two food-producing States of the Mississippi valley porsouthward, while they would be partly retained by the occupation of Grand Junction. In either case retreat would hem the rebels into narrower limits, while it would draw the federal army further from its base of great question with the Corinth council of war during the final weeks of May.

General Halleck had been for a long time almost within sight of the enemy's lines before it was dismode of operations against the large army in their front. Some favored the policy of immediate advance upon the enemy's works, and felt certain that they should not fall of success. When the army was first set down before Corinth it was generally believed that the rebel defences were very slight, but shald become stronger as days and weeks rolled capture Beauregard's entire army only desiring time to looked upon as one step toward this object, as was also the destruction of several bridges and a mile of track on the Mobile and Ohio road, north of Corinth. How to get at their railroads to the west considered feasible as long as the rebels had the fertile portions of Tennessee and Arkansas open to their de-mands. Some wise ones shook their heads, and manifested many fears that we should not be able to capture in toto a gigantic army, cutting it off from its lines of reinforcement and retreat, without a battle, in which both parties would sustain severe loss.

Others believed that we should speedily complete our cordon around the insurgent stronghold, and when once completed our triumph was certain. OUR SLOW ADVANCE.

wifer the confusion subsequent to the battle of the 6th and 7th of April had passed away, our movements were very slow. We first marched out for two or three littles on the road to the west, then drew up in a strong d. Yensive line and haited for two days. Then we slowly p whed forward and held as our front the town | eral McCook's division was at intervals engaged in slight

order of battle, save that on some occasions several bad breaks or of enings were left between different corps they advanced. Between this point and Monterey seve ral lines of intrenchments were thrown up, no position being left unprotected by some kind of earthwork or abattis. Our final line was made nearly a week since within shelling distance of the cremy's works, and almost within range of the centre of the town of Corinth. These works were made stronger than usual, as it was thought that the rebois might make a sortie in force upon our position and attempt to break our lines. Night after night along our whole front the men lay upon their arms ready to put them to service at a moment's warning. Artiflery horses were kept in harness and standing at the limbers; and so prudent were many of the com-manders that in some batteries they allowed but a single team to be absent to water at any one time. An immense picket force was thrown out, and orders issued to stop the ordinary picket firing, and discharge pieces only when there was an actual advance of the enemy towards our lines. This was designed to aid us in getting warning of the rebel movements should any actually occur, and the firing of a musket was to be the signal for a rush to arms The lines of the opposing armies were so near that re-ports of the enemy's rides were often mistaken for our result. The arrangement served to keep the army constantly on the watch for hostile demonstrations, and though it might add to the fatigue of the troops, it ren dered it impossible to take us by surprise. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

The ground over which we have moved during the past six weeks has often been described in general terms by writers from the Shiloh battle field. At Pittsburg Landing, nearly twenty-five miles to our rear. a hundred feet in height. Back of these bings the high and stretches away from the stream, and is cut up by ravmes, their general course being parallel to each other at right angles with the river. These ravine form in the rainy season the water courses of the re-gion, and in early April were the abundant sources from which our soldiers derived their supply of water. At present they are generally dry and parched, though in some of them water can be obtained by digging. The high ground is not level, but undulates gently embracing in its wavy outlines the ravines running back from the river, so that four or five miles from the banks of the stream they are arbsorbed and disappear Farther inland the country becomes more broken, pro senting a varied surface of rough ridges and steep banked ravines; level areas, extending two or three miles in either direction; valleys through which meander small and sluggish streams, and an occasionally rolling ex-panse, like the lightest swell of the ocean waves, made fixed and permanent. Over all this ex-tent of country nature has thrown a heavy growth of oak and hickory, usually with but little underbrush. The trees are for the most part tall and stately, and of a size that almost makes those of many portions of the far East appear like shrubs. Their foliage, which is now in the height of its summer beau ty, is of that rich, dark tint pecular to the land of the cypress and myrtle and rarely seen under the colder sky away, and the forest from Pittsburg to Corinth stretches almost unbroken in its wild luxuriance. An occasion corn or cotton field reveals itself, but far less than a tenth of the land has been disturbed more frequently than elsewhere, and in the vicinity of the town a swamp is encountered of considerable extent, which forms the margin of a diminutive brook, exulting in the appellation of Ten Mile creek. The retirement of the enemy from this swamp enabled us to bridge it whatever point we chose, and construct any number reached, with a few projecting hills, and, continuing on, we find Corinth, on a pleasant swell of land, with two considerable elevations within its limits, and an impassable swamp for its southern boundary.

On Monday, the 6th inst., word was brought into cam ordered his commissary and quartermaster's stores to be sent away, after distributing five days' rations to the army. He had already commenced the shipment of his heavy guns, and several of his intrenchments, evidently designed for artillery of larger calibre, were known to be mounted with light twelve-pounders. Fire was from time to time opened by our batteries, to which the response was comparatively feeble. The ene-my's pickets were strengthened, and presented an unbroken front wherever we attempted to survey them, and, as far as appearances went towards de ceiving us their line, gave evidence of strengthening rather than of diminution. Though they acted in ac-cordance with our rule to avoid picket shooting as much as possible, they nevertheless opened a severe fire whenever one of our men was bold enough to step a half enemy's ranks become few and far between, owing partly to the powerful picket guard thrown out, and partly to the removal of a large portion of the army, s that there was literally nothing left to desert from. The few stragglers that did come in brought various reports, most of them averring that an attack would be made upon us as early as Wed needay or Thursday morning, and that we might look for an immense force to be thrown out against us. The wents of the week give strong grounds for a suspicion that these deserters were purposely sent over to deceive us, and put our force on the defensive to prevent a possi billity of our attacking them on a retreat. We carefully awaited their onset, while they were quietly removing to a more secure point. Skirmishing to a considerable extent took place on Monday afternoon, principally on the left of our lines, evidently designed to prevent Gen Pope from advancing to the occupation of rebel works in his front. Gen. Thomas' corps on the right was also slightly engaged near the close of the afternoon, but the centre was comparatively undisturbed.

Farly on Tuesday morning a shot from a twelve-pound er on the rebel right opened the engagement of the day in front of Gen. Pope. The latter officer immediately re-plied from his heavy guns in position, and at one time rdered out his infantry to charge upon the enemy works. He was exceedingly anxions to make an advance, and felt the fullest confidence that he could conquer a peace in his front, and occupy the rebel in trenchments. But the orders from General Halleck were most positive in forbidding an engagement to be brought on under any circumstances, and General Pope was obliged to restrain his arder and content himsel with ordering his troops into a stationary line of battle Light skirmishing was kept up at intervals during the silenced by the deeper roar of siege guns and field artit lery of the heavier calibres. Occasionally there could be seen the glinting of long files of bayones along the edge of the timber that marked the rebei front, and our troops often stood in expectation of a dash from the cover which shell ered their enemy. They were doomed to disappoint ment; for no attempt was made to drive back our front and the insurgent forces appeared only desirous of hold ing their own ground secure from attack or threat. All
this time General Pope was chading for opportunity to
try their steel, and but fer the imperative orders to the
contrary he would have made an advance in force, and
attempted at least to possess himself of the enemy's
right wing. There were but few casualities during the day,
as the fring had not been at any time severe. Two men of the Twenty-seventh Ohio were kalled in the skirmish ing of the afternoon, and four from the same regiment were wounded, one of them quite seriously. Three others in various regiments were killed during the day, and some six or eight wounded. But one man was injured by the enemy's artillery fire, a private managing one of the siege guns, and whose name I did not ascertain, being struck by a piece of shot!. At last accounts he still sur-vived, though there were little hopes of his recovery. A soldier of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, who was in the front with the skirminhers, took a small flag belong. advance of his line. Planting the staff in the ground, he waved his hat and called for a cheer for the old banner His comrades behind him responded with a hearty good will, while the rebel missiles fell thick and fast around the lone hero in the foreground. When the cheering was ended he deliberately took up the flag and returned slowly to his lines, escaping unburt from the shower of bullets that had been poured around him. THE CENTER AND RIGHT.

On the centre the enemy were less active than on the left, though General Nelson's division had at times some severe skirmishing with the outlying riflemen of the enemy. The hero of Piketon rode at times along his lines to see that everything was readiness for repeiling any attack that the rebels might choose to make. Gen. of Monterey, tow nearly ten miles in our rear. Thence encounters with their fees in front, but after see commenced p, whing forward the entire line in full a few shots the reports of their mucketry dies

sionally belched their thunder, but provoked only a feeble reply. Gen. Buell was of opinion that the inon his left, he was restrained by strict orders. Th efforts and observations of the day showed that the greater force of the rebels lay upon the wings, as also the stronger defensive works. General Beauregard displayed had consequently weakened his centre to a considerable extent. He evidently held to the theory that so long as the wings of a convex line of defence remain intact, a demonstration against its centre will not cause a mate-

Price and Van Dorn were supposed to be holding his right, opposed to General Pope, while Bragg was on the le't, in opposition to General Thomas' corps. Major General Polk commanded the centre, under the direct supervision of General Beauregard.

On the right General Thomas was keeping up a de mitory fire upon the skirmishing and heavy picket variles of the enemy, and occasionally from Genera rman, on the extreme right, sending a missile from the heavy gurs in position, and throwing shell and round shot plump into the enemy's works. Major Cavender's battalion of First Missouri light artillery, under Captains Stone, Welker and Richardson, were in battery in range of the rebel intrenchments, and made their long Parrott guns tell with con ments, and made their long farrott guns ton with con-siderable effect. Their firing was exceedingly slow, in accordance with orders from headquarters, and towards the middle of the afternoon it was ceased altogether. Only the heavy guns were then permitted to keep up the encounter at long-taw, and the booming of these was only heard at considerable intervals. General Sherman was secure in his position, the same that he occupied several days since, and the without annoying the enemy. There were but few casu-alties on the right wing during the entire day, not more than a half dozen in all. One of Captain Stone's artil' erymen was struck by a fragment of an exploding she'l, which tore away nearly one half his blouse, but inflicted no injury upon his person. Colonel Sweeny, who was rowly escaped receiving a third wound in the war for the suppression of the rebollion. As he was riding near the front, to survey thr enemy's picket lines, an Enfield ball passed between his arm and his horse's neck barely missing the former.

On the night of Tuesday a general attack was appre hended along the whole line as soon as daybreak should give sufficient light to enable the enemy to move upon us. Information to this effect was received from a few straggling deserters who came in from time to time to the earlier part of the week. It is now evident that they were purposely sent here to decaive us with regard to their movements, and the sequel shows that the manœuvre was successful. The heavy picket and skirmishing parties thrown out on Monday and Tuesday were only to cover their real movement, and prevent any intelligence of their flight from reaching our cars. Had we known on Wednesday that the rebels were withdrawing from Corinth, we could have fal en upon them in force, and completely cut up and destroye whatever remained. During the night the men lay upon their arms, ready at the first tap of the drum to fall in line and engage in battle. General Hallec fully expected that our front would be assalled and had made his preparations accordingly. Every where were strong guards carefully noting every aspect of the ground before them, and anxiously awaiting the first sound of a hostile advance.

DAWN ON WEDNESDAY.

Day-dawned with no signs of a demonstration on either side. The rebels held their old position of the day previous, and did not seem inclined to change it for one what hazardous for the rebels to move towards Pitts from both our wings, shortly followed by a cann from the centre. On the left was Pope with his heavy Parrott guns and long thirty-twos, and on the right, Sherman with his heavy siege with some heavy Dahlgren guns and a number of twenty four-pounders. The rebels replied with twelve and eighteen-pounders on the right and left, and with two eight-inch howitzers and some large field guns in the centre. There was but little musketry firing during the day, the engagement, like that of the day previous, being day, the engagement, like that of the day previous, being mainly conducted with heavy guns. Our fire was slow and steady till about cleven in the forencon, when it nearly ceased, to be resumed again with vigor in the afternoon The firing of the rebel batteries was quite feeble, though their guns were generally well aimed. Their fire, like ours, slackened towards midday, and was once more opened in the afternoon. Toward nightfall a few regiments of infantry on the right became engaged, but th contest was of short duration, each party retiring within its own lines after three or four rounds had been fired. The loss of the day was but trifling, being heaviest or the left wing. The night was passed, like the preceding one, in auxious expectation of attack by Beauregard's

On the morning of Thursday our men patiently waited the onset for a full hour after sunrise; but finding that the robels were disposed to act only on the defensive, it was at last determined to move against them. General the same time our centre and right opened on the force opposite them. On the right wing, in addition to the contest of the heavy guns, was heard the sharp rattle of musketry, which continued at intervals until nine o'clock in the morning, when it almost entirely coased. Nelson and McCook's divisions in the centre were engaged for a brief space, but results were unimportant. General Sherman, on the right, advanced his position about three hundred yards, and most of the other divisions in General Thomas corps followed his example. About seven in the morning General Pope opened a vigorous cannonade on a rebel earthwork in front of his left wing, using principally his heavy artillery. The enemy returned twelve and two eighteen pounders, and though many of their shot fell short, the rebel gunners showed that they understood the handling of artillery. At the commencement of the cannonade there was a slight breeze from the northwest, but the firing had the usual effect of deadening the wind, and within fifteen minutes from the beginning of the action there was not a breath of air stirring, save an occasional gust sweeping away the clouds of smoke for a moment. The wooded ground where the action took place became shrouded in a dense fold, but the firing still went on without interruption. A tre of the rebel battery, but after an hour's firing it was hanled down and the guns removed. The guns were taken away while the battery was er releped in smoke. At the moment when the cloud lifted and General Pope perceived the aituation, he instantly ordered a charge, in the hope of capturing the artillery before it could be entirely taken away. The infantry advanced and went over the breastworks in fine style, cheering as they entered the intremche officer within the works, and was conspicuous in leading forward the men. It was a moment enemy had succeeded in dragging them to a place of safety. The work we had occupied was a simple field fortification of a crescent shape, with four rude bastions for mounting cannon. It was not of great strength, and supported by artiflery. The capture of this fortification was the only achievement of the day, and, save the continuous cannonade, there was nothing of interest until night closed the scene and put an end to the conflict.

It was during the night that we first became fully aware that the enemy was determined upon evacuating Corinth. At nine o'clock last evening, a tre mendous explosion rent the air and shook the earth for miles around, which we this morning learned was the blowing up of the large magazine in the southward part of the town. First there came a flash, as if the whol beavens were lighted up with one overspreading glare of lightning, then came a crashing report like a thousand pieces of artillery discharged at the same instant, and finally a huge dense cloud or smoke could be seen rolling up towards the southwestern sky, and arching over the land below like an enormous mill. This was followed by smaller explosions through out the night, in which various warehouses and buildings containing commissary and quartermaster store ware blown up, as there was not sufficient transportation to take the supplies away. Lastly, the magazines in the various forts were blown up, and when morning dawned the work of destruction was still going on. As soon

place was vigorously shelled. At the same time an ad. vance of the infantry and field artillery was ordered, and the men pressed eager y to the front. About halfpost six Colonel Morgan L. Smith's brigade, of Shermun's division, which occupied the extreme right, reached the northern edge of the town, and at the same time the extreme left of General Pope's corps came up on the south Our line thus formed a complete semicircle around Corinth, with all parts ready at the same mo-ment to move forward. General Pope and General Sherman entered the town almost at the same moment, and took possession of the great stronghold of the robels in the Mississippi valley. Major McDonald, of the Eighth Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel Ross, of the Seventh Illinois, c'aim to have been the first men within the corporate limits of the city.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN CORINTIL. But few persons were found in Corinth at the time our forces entered. A few inhabitants-perhaps twenty in all-were the only remaining representatives of of the town. One old lady rushed out to the first of our officers that met her gaze and presented a safeguard given her by the rebel com. mander. It announced as her individual property a housefull of bacon, which the Confederates had given her in exchange for some cattle they had slaughtered for their own use. General Nelson put a guard over the leisure. The last of the rebels had departed about the time we commenced shelling the town, after setting fire to some twenty buildings, principally storerooms, for robel supplies. Some of them, before their withdrawal, indulged their love of the facetious by posting up numerous signs of "House to let," "Lot for sale," and others of similar import.

WHAT WE CALTURED. Or captures are exceedingly meagre. We took no artillery, with the exception of two useless and discarded iron pieces; we took no munitions of war, and the only supplies that have come into our possession are a few lots of provisions, most.
ly in a damaged condition. Much of the pork and flour that the rebels could not take away was disposed of by piling it around kegs of powder, and then exploding the latter. The whole amount of military stores taken will be very small. About twenty buildings have been fired, but the remainder of the town is uninjured and will probably be saved. The Court House, depot and town buildings were unharmed.

THE RETREAT OF THE RESELS. On the road leading from town in the direction of the rebeis' retreat, there are signs of a small panic among the rear guard. Haversacks, canteens and other infantry implements are scattered around, and our soldiers are engaged in picking up those almost worthless spoils. Their line of retreat is not yet definitely settled, but it is known that a large portion of them went south to the bridge recently burned and then moved towards Columbus Miss. Still another portion retreated to Grand Junction, part of them by sail, and part by the common highway of the country. Whether they will halt there or move further southward is not

The intrenchments that the rebels have thus abandon ed are quite strong, though not as formidable-as we had been ind to suppose from the stories of deserters. They extend three-fourths of the distance around Corinth, and would have been a serious bar to our entrance if well carried by an infantry ascault, though, doubtless, not without severe loss. Stronger strategic points can easily be found elsewhere in the South, and we may yet engage the army under Beauregard in some chosen forti. fied place.

Our plans for the future are uncertain. now (eight A. M., May 30), entering Corinth and occu pying the abandoned works of the enemy. Our cavalry will probably be sent in hot pursuit of the rear guard while the main army may move on more slowly, may possibly remain to "occupy, hold and fortify."

Washington, June 2, 1862.

No news of public interest has been received from the

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

The above time table will bear favorable compariser with any other on record. M. is true Flora Temple Patcher, Ethan Allen, Princess and Brown Dick have all made quicker time; but they had been trotting in public several gears before they were able to do so. Emma and Jik are both "green" mares, and, although they were known to be fast by a favored few, it was neve dreamed that such time would have to be shown for a hundred dollar purse. Probably never before had two owners of horses such a " sure thing," or were more result of the first heat astonished everywody, the lowes in the time betting. Before the start Lady Emma had the call in the besting, the backers of Milt holding off doing at that rate they advanced, until just before the word was given the betting became even. track was in capital order. The attendance was not large, on account of previous disappointments from horses not appearing that had been entered in the same purses with Lady Emma. There were six entries for the above purse, but two of which came to the score One of them, however, What Is It, was very lame, and could not possibly have trouted. His owner had him brought on the track previous to the race and his lame feet shown to the people in attendance. The others were

brought on the track previous to the race and his lame feet shown to the people in attendance. The others were kept out of the race from a disease somewhat prevalent among horses, and known as "the slows." That complaint, fortunately, had not taken heavy hold of either Lody Emma or Jilt during yesterday afternoon. Ledy Emma or Jilt during yesterday afternoon. Ledy Emma is a Bashaw, and traces through Jupiter, Long Island Black Hawk, andrew Jackson and Young Bashaw to the imported Arabian, Grand flashaw. On the side of her dam she is a Messenger, being out of Mr. Persuall's Abdaillan mare. We were unable to obtain the pedigrace of Jilt, but she is evidently very well bred. First Heat.—With a good send off the nags went around the first turn at a fine rate of speed, Jilt on the outside, but soon after taking the pole and going to the quarter pole an open length ahead of Emma in thirty six seconds, and, opening the gap, passed the half mile pole in 1:13 ½. Lady Emma make every effort to overtake Jilt on the straight stretch between the half and three quarter poles, but could not gain an inch, seeing which Hiram took her in hand, and Jilt came home at an apparently casy gait, having made the heat in 2:28 ½.

Second Hed.—Jilt was now the favorite at about one hundred to fifty. The nags were started pretty evenly; but after a few strides from the score Jilt broke up and lost thirty or forty yards before she recovered. Lady Emma passed the quarter pole in thrty-seven seconds, about forty yards is front, and the half mile pole by almest as much in 1:14 ½. Between there and the three quarter pole in thrty-seven seconds, about forty yards is front, and the half mile pole by almost as much in 1:14 ½. Between there and the three quarter pole in thrty-seven seconds, about forty yards is front, and the half mile pole by almost as much in 1:14 ½. Between there and the three quarter pole in thrty-seven seconds, about forty yards is front, and the start, instead of laying up and saving his mare, was thought by a great many pers

no doubt, had something to do with the result of the subsequent heats.

Third Hoal.—The betting had changed, and Emma was now the favorite at 100 to 70. Jit broke up as soon as the word was given, the same as in the preceding heat, and Emma went away with a lead of half a dozen lengths, passing the quarter pole is thirty-seven and a half seconds, the half mile pole in 1:6, and came home a winner by four or five lengths, making the heat in 2:30.

Hours Heat.—One hundred to ten offered on Emma without takers. Jift again broke soon after leaving the stand, and Emma went to the front, passing the quarter pole in thirty-sight seconds, the half in 1:14%, and came home a winner by several lengths, amidst the cheers of her backers, in 2:31.

Letter from Colonel Coreoran. RICHMOND, Va., May 11, 1862.

My Dranger Friend-I learn by your letter, and also Morgan, has been pleased to appoint me one of the Har-bor Masters for New York. I am confident that the appointment has not been solicited by any of my friends. I therefore feel that his Excellency could be actuated by no other motive than that of the kindest consideration for my welfare; and, while I am infinitely grateful, I am for my westers, and, white I am ministery grateful, I am obliged, under existing circumstances, respectfully to de-cline the acceptance of the appointment. Many reasons clearly demonstrate the propriety of my action, amongst which I mention the following:—First, if in the possess sion of my liberty before the termination of this wicked rebellion, I desire to serve my country in the field by think of accepting a salary for duty really performed by another person. You will therefore please have any money which may have been paid to Mrs. Corcoran by

Mr. Barber immediately refunded. And as I have no opportunity at present of writing to Governor Morgan pertunity at present of writing to Governor Morgan d expressing my sentiments, will you do me the favor performing the service, and take occasion to express

and expressing my sentiments, will you do me the favor of performing the service, and take occasion to express my warmest thanks?

I have been deeply palsed to learn that a report has been circuiated well exclusived to injure the reputation of Colonel Crecker and Major Cassidy, of the Ninet, third N w York Volunteers. These gentlemen have been follow prisoners of mine since the 24th ult., and I am theroughly convinced that none are more firmly attached to the constitution and laws of the United States, or who more carnestly desire the suppression of the robell in and the restoration of public order, or who are more willing to sacrifice every personal consideration for the attainment of that object. They are members of my mess, as also Licutenant Colonel Benedict, of the Seventy-third New York Volunteers and, as we have the fullest opportunity of interchanging our ideas and views on all matters, we are thoroughly conversant with the feelings of each other. The two former are suffering for change of clothing in consequence of their baggage not having been forwarded to them. Colonel Benedict was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, Va., on the 5th mat., and is suffering from a sprain of his ankle. Captain Price, of the Seventy-fourth New York infantry, and Captain Lee, of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, were also taken at the same time find place, and, with Adjutant Hasbrouck, of the Fifth New York cavalry, are now here.

The intelligence of the death of my most highly exteemed friend, Colonel Michael Doheny, has filled me with feelings of the deepest regret. Ireland has certainly lost one of her troest and most devoted children.

With kindest remembrances to Captain Farish, Licutenants Connolly and Pempsey, who have shared my captivity, and to whom I am under many obligations for their kindness, as also to my friends, Judge Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Wm. J. Kane and John Savage, Eage, &c., &c., believe me, your most devoted children.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Stanly at His Post and a Rigorous Union Action.

The Abolitionists and Negroes in Great Alarm.

Negro Schools Closed and Negroes Returned to Their Masters. &c.,

The United States steam transport Haze, Captain Cliff,

rrived at this port yesterday evening from Newbern, The Haze left Newbern May 31, at four P. M., and Hatteras Inlet June 1, at four P. M. She crossed Hatteras Shoals at twenty-five minutes past six P. M., and is

The following passengers have come to New York by

Judge Foot and son, Captain Foster and lady, Dr Kuhnter and lady, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Foster and Lieuten ant Foster, M. Ritter, Mr. Cordell, United States Coas Survey; W. H. Ritter, Vincent Colver, Mr. Helper, H. D. Van Brunt, Messrs. Wilson, Graham, Thaler, Sengteller, Dilloway, Burgan, J. P. Davis, J. D. Stinchom, and

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEW New Bern Correspondence.
New Bern, N. C., May 31, 1862.
Rigorous Union Action of Governor Stanly—The Fundical Abolitionists Held in Check, and Loyal Sentim at More Developed in Consequence—Nigro Schools Closed, and Negro Bruncites of States Returned to Their Ocon re—Two Leading Greeleyites Sent to New Fork, and Joy of the Natives—Wretched Conduct of Some Black Massachusts Volunteers, de. setts Volunteers, de.

the action of Governor Stanly at this place, is going on splendidly. The abolitionists are finding considerably more difficulty in making their living under Governo Stanly than under General Burnside.

firm minded man, one week from to-day, we have had four successive acts of bold policy, which, if he does nothing more, will more than repay the government for sending him here.

First-Closing the schools for the negroes. These to the large number of faithfully loyal men of Newbern-Never before the arrival of that crazy abolitionist, dubbed with the title of "Doctor" Colyer, was there such a thing heard of as a negro learning to read. The impudence of a woolly headed crehin running up to a white boy and saying, "Aha, I am learning to read, too," which is now heard constantly, was never thought of. More than one of our old citizens have been heard to declare that if it was not for the military "that fel. low that taught them would have his nock stretched." Your correspondent has alluded to it before, but alto, gether too mildly. Well, all this was brought to a close on Wednesday by Governor Stanly very quietly hinting to Colyer that there was a law of North Carolina made such a teacher as he liable to six apply that law to friend Colyer if complaint should thance to be made against him. The result was, "Brother" C. closed his schools, amid many wailings, lamenta tions, sobbings, rubbings of noses, &c., to say nothing

f extra smells and perfumes, that evening. Second.—The next good rap the Governor gave this class of abolitionists was to make them return the stolen negroes they were harboring in their houses and trying to run North. Nicholas Bray, a man of mild and gentlemanly deportment, applied to Governor Stanly for re-dress, he having lost two darkey woman, one a very a man famous for his fraternization ideas had offered the nice fat sum of \$1,500. The Governor at once helped bray, and tour min to take any process one home is could find it. He did so at once, carrying one home is his barouche, although she feigned sickness, and giving Colyer's resting place a good overhauling for the other. That night, however, a party of volunteer soldiers

from one of the Massachusetts regiments—free love rights men—and true to their principles, went to this poor in the capture of his property, stole once more his

The next day the Governor sent word to all the esptains in port that if they took away a single negro. North their ships, on their return to Newbern, would be confiscated.

a constant hanger on to the army ever since its ar-rival here, and getting his living out of the fat crib of the rival here, and getting his living out of the fat crib of the United States government, pretending to be on secret service, burning bridges, &c., wrote an impudent letter to the Governor, presuming to criticise his conduct for the before mentioned acts. For this he was very q-dietly requested to report himself in New York as soon as pessible, Dan Messenger, our gallant Provost, giving him additional quietse in the shape of an extra shot, telling him if he (Messenger) found him in Newborn after the departure of the next steamer he would send him to jail and feed him on tough boof. Heiper cleared that afterneon, as did Colyer also; and so your city will have two more pets for Greeky to lubricate.

Of sourse all this has cheered up the drooping spirits of the long prostrated and abused loyal people of Newbern. Once more they see daylight, and the prospect of the good Old North State coming back into the Union was never brighter or more hopeful. A few more such good movee on the part of the administration as the appointment of Governor Stanly, and we shall have a misapprehension they have been under, would return to their allegiance, forsake the error of their ways, and all would be well.

The Spanish War Steamer Don Antonio

Ulloa. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Board of Commissioners of Health, Mator's Office, New York, June 3, 1862. }

The item in your issue of this morning relative to the Spanish war vessel loon Antonio Ulloa is seriously wrong She is not quarantined because of yellow fever being on board, but because of Ka "having been" on board, as the resolution specifies. This was while she was in the port of Havana, and there has been no case since.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Clork.

WALLACE'S THEATRE-THE SCHMER SEASON.-The Florences, husband and wife, have taken this elegant estab-lishment for the summer, and commence their season on Tuesday next, the 10th. The sevent of these excellent artists during the heated term is regularly looked for by their visits to us, promises to maintain the popularity

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

RAILTMORE, June 3, 1862.

A survey of that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad recently invaded by the rebels shows that but intie damage has been dime. The road master reports the damage to the bridges slight, and that the road will be in thorough working o der by Thursday night or Friday morning.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Married.

Backster-Quintage. At South Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, June 2, by the Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., Mr. Robbet Backster, to E. Louise, daughter of W. C. Quintard. Esq.

Bruyer. South. On Monday, June 2, by the Rev. S. M. Isarcs, at the residence of the bride's father, Samuer. Bruyers, to South., second daughter of Barnet. I. Science, 1sq., both of this city.

Erles-Phillips. On Monday, June 2, at the residence of A.derman Boole, Mr. J. T. Erles, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Estime Phillips. of this city.

Providence papers please of py.

Welch-Butts.—At Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, May 28, by the Rev. Dr. Worcester, Mr. F. Welch, of Decautr., Nubraska, to Miss Elizabeth Etts, daughter of the late Seneca Butts, of Hudson, N. Y.

Westlake—Harriott.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, April 6, by the Rey. E. R. Koyes, Havay C. Westlake, of Yonkers, to Mary, daughter of the late Samuel Hauriott, of this city.

BAUDER.—In Brooklyn (E. D.), on Tuesday morning, June 3, Ann Fizza, eldest daughter of M. U. and Catharine Bauder, aged 14 years.
The relatives and fraceds of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, in Spencer street, between Myrtle and Park avonues.

BAEFE.—On Tuesday evening, June 3, at the residence of his mether-m-law, 54 West Twenty-third street, Ly-MANE. BAEFE, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

BERRY.—On Thesday morning, June 3, at the residence of Captain Barkman, 53 Second place, Brooklyn, Captain M. BERRY.

Describes will be given of the funeral.

BERRY.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CROWN.—On Monday, June 2, JOHN CROWN, aged 40

years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-act one o'clock.

EMEL.—On Monday, Jen 2. WILLAM ERRES, a native of England, late a New York State Volunteer, in the 26th

Espir,—On Monday, Jun. 2. William Earms, a native of England, late a New York State Volunteer, in the 36th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from St. Thomas chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the soldier are invited.

day) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the solier are invited.
Funct.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 9, on board the United States Coast Survey steamer Vixen, in Port Royal, S. C., Frederick Funct.
Hustey.—On Monday, June 2, Hannar Hurley, aged 35 years, a native of Killmurray, county Cork, Ireland.
The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Timothy Mahony, corner of First avenue and Sixtisth street, to Calvary Cemetery.
Hutt.—On Tuesday, June 3, Eugsing, second son of Johns K. and Ann Hill, aged 2 years and 11 menths.
As Eugene in death doth sweetly repose, Place near his grave the blooming rose;
The rose will wither on the tomb
While he in Heaven more beautifully will bloom.
The funeral will take place from his parents' residence,

The rose will wither on the tomb
While he in Heaven more beautifully will bloom.
The funeral will take place from his parents' residence,
No. 54 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon,
at half-past one o'clock. The relatives and friends of his
parents, also those of his grandfather, Patrick Callaghan,
and the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A.
M., are respectfully invited to attend without further
notice. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery.
California papers please copy.
LYNCH.—On Monday evening, June 2, at eight o'clock,
Mrs. Bisnoart Lynch, widow of Patrick Lynch, native of
Bundorana, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 71 years.
The friends and acquaintances, and those of her son,
William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral,
from her late residence, No. 146 First avenue, between
Eighth and Ninth streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon,
at two o'clock.
Ballyshannon Herald please copy.
LYNCH.—On Monday, June 2, Philip, only son of Matthew and Margaget Lynch, agod 1 year and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 166East Thirty-dirst street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at
two o'clock.
Noves.—On Tuesday morning, June 3, Lucia Homes,
daughter of the late Seth H. Noyes.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her
brother-in-law, William Scharfenberg, are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her sister,
Mrs. M. E. Macaulay, 253 Madison avenue, corner of
Fortieth street.
O'Brien.—Ou, Tuesday, June 3, of consumption, Par-

naTuesday, June 3, of consumption, Par-RICK O'BRIEV, aged 22 years,
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, James O'Brien, 242 West Forty-second street, without

RANDELL.—On Monday morning, June 2, CORNELLA C., ANDRAL—On Montay morning, and 2 Constita C., daughter of Lydis and the late Pavid Randell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 75 West Forty-seventh street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Rister.—On Monday, June 2, Maria M., only daughter of Christopher and Nancy Risley, aged 16 years and 8 morths.

months. norths.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her arenis, 151 West Forty-eighth street, this (Wednesday) attendon, at half-past three o'clock. The relatives and riends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to butchess county, N. Y., for interment, on Thursday country.

norning.
Roscu.—On Monday, June 2, the beloved daughter of Catherine and Charles H. Rosch.

Gatherine and Charles H. Rosch.

Hor spirit has taken its flight
To that bright world of heavenly light.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funcai, this (Wednesdry) afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 303 two o'clock, from the residence of ner parents, so. 250 Third avenue, without turner invitation.

SEIDEL.—On Monday June 2, D ras, only child of Charles and Sophia Scidel, a.cd 12 years, 2 months and 28 days. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wedies isy) atternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Sixth

Scoox.—On Tuesday, June 3. of consumption, EDWARD Scoox, aged 30 years and 1 month.
The triends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 369 Ninth street, New York, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

Skider.—On Monday, June 2, Mary Ida, daughter of Stephen 3. and Mary Allan Soyder, aged 6 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Hickory street and Patchen avenue, Bowronville, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, ESKILLY.—At a quarter past three o'clock, on Tuesday morning, June 3, John Shriky, native of Carrick on-Suir, county Tipperary, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 5t. Vincent De Paul's Church, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon. His remains will be taken to Calvery CemeteryFor interment.

Stromany, —In Brooklya, on Tuesday, June 3, John S. Stombany, ohe's ongineer of the Nassau Water Works, aged 52 years.

agel 52 years.
His frands and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M., fr. m his late residence, 112 Johnson street, without further

of Thursday

notice.

Swiffer.—On Monday, June 2, of diptheria, Kars E. S.,
infant daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sweeny, aged 2
years and 18 days.

Tark.—On Saturday, May 17, at Fortress Monroe, Va.,
of by phoid fever, contracted at the siege of Yo glown,
Growas W. Tark, First Lieutenant of Company I, Thirtysixth regiment New York Volunteers, in the 25th year
of his age.

Thompson.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 3, Mrs Saran Thompson, relict of Edward Thompson, in the 85th

Thourson.—In Jersey City, on Tuce tay, June 3, Mrs. Saran Thourson, relict of Edward Thourson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from her late residence, No. 70 Newark avonue, Jersey City.

Tonangrons.—On Monday, June 2, at ten o'clock, in the morning, Willaam Tonangron, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Torkington was a native of England, but for the past twenty-five years as adopted citizen of this country, and justly proud of its liberal institutions. A misable and unselflish a man of rare integrity and exemplary habits, he was universally esteemed, and enjoyed to a singular extent the confidence and affection of his more intimate acquaintances. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetry to-day (Wednesday).

TRUMAN.—On Tuceday; May S, Mrs. Sanan, widow of George Truman, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family and of her son S. J. W. Truman, also of her sons-in-law Wm. Palen and James T. Bache, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 61 East Thirty-first street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past three e-clock,

Wills.—Druwned, on Friday, April 11, in Elk creek, Girard, Frie county, Penn. Josans Kinestano, youngest son of Joseph B, and the late Eleanor Wills, of this city, aged 13 years, 4 months and 16 days.

William.—At Belville, N.J., on Tucsday, Jone 3, Miss Higgs Area of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two e-clock, from the residence of her parents. The Belville boat will meet the 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. railroad train from New York.